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IX.—*A List of Birds collected in Uganda and British East Africa, with Notes on their Nesting and other Habits.*—
Part I. By V. G. L. VAN SOMEREN, M.B.O.U.

(Plates IV.—VI.)

I HAVE thought it advisable to publish a short account of the birds collected by my brother and myself in Uganda and British East Africa, as some of those from the former place have been described by us quite recently, and others are new to the Uganda list. A large proportion of this collection was made in the forest-region between Jinja and Kampala. This list contains names of birds of which we obtained actual specimens or collected their nests and eggs.

Since writing the notes I have received a small collection of skins from my brother, which contains several species not included in this paper, and which will be reported on at a later date.

My thanks are due to Lord Rothschild, who kindly allowed me to work out my collection at Tring, and to Dr. Hartert and Mr. Ogilvie-Grant for much valuable help.

Two thousand five hundred specimens were collected, referable to 552 species and subspecies.

The arrangement and nomenclature follows that of Reichenow in his 'Vögel Afrikas,' to which a reference is given where the names do not correspond. In the case of species subsequently described, a reference to the original description is given.

The map (Pl. IV.) contains the names of most of the localities where collections have been made. The following places are all within a ten mile radius of Kyetema and cannot be shown on the map:—Kivuvu, Kami River, Namwave Forest, Lufumwe Hill, Kasala Forest, Kabamba, Kirerema, Mpumu, Magada, Sanga Forest, Kyungu.

Podiceps cristatus infuscatus.

Podiceps infuscatus Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genov. (2) i. 1884, p. 251 : Abyssinia.

♂ 1-2 ; ♀ 1. 10. x. 10 ; 24. xii. 10.

Seen in fair numbers on the western lakes, very timid and difficult to procure. African birds do not appear to have a winter plumage. Birds shot in March, July, October, and December do not differ in plumage.

Localities. Toro Lakes, in Uganda.

Podiceps capensis.

♀. 3. xi. 12.

Common amongst the reeds, not seen on the open water, frequently observed in parties of six to eight.

Locality. Lake Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Larus fuscus.

Ad. and imm. 12. i. 11.

Common during the winter on all the large lakes.

Localities. Victoria and Toro Lakes.

Larus cirrhocephalus.

Ad. and imm. 8. ix. 06.

These birds frequent the rocky islets of Lake Victoria in considerable numbers. They were breeding in August. The eggs were laid in a shallow depression in the earth or rock surface, little or no nesting-material being used. One or two eggs are laid, of a dirty olive-green or olive-brown

Sketch Map
of
UGANDA
to illustrate the paper
by
D^R VAN SOMEREN

Statute Miles
10 0 10 20 30 40 50
Railways ———



ground-colour, with brownish-black blotches and greyish under-markings, scattered over the whole surface.

Localities. Bale (nr. Namasagali), Masambwa Isle, Victoria Nyanza, in Uganda.

Gelochelidon nilotica.

1-4; 1-2. 15.xi.10.

Common on the crater-lakes and Lake Edward. Both young and old birds were obtained.

Locality. Lake Edward, Uganda.

Hydrochelidon leucoptera.

1-3 ad.; 1 imm. 1.v.10; 19.ix.07; 5.xi.11; 8.ix.06.

Plentiful on the lakes at certain seasons.

Two of the males are in full plumage.

Localities. Kibanga, Sesse Isles, Butiabwa, in Uganda.

Phalacrocorax lucidus lugubris.

Juv. 17.i.14.

Nesting in large numbers on the rocky islands of Victoria Nyanza and on the stunted trees growing in the Nile below the Ripon Falls. Very common.

Locality. Lake Victoria, Uganda.

Phalacrocorax africanus.

1-2 ad.; 1 imm. 24.vii.07; 15.iii.10; 17.i.14.

1 ad. 21.vi.12.

Common on all the lakes and swamps where there are suitable surroundings. They are occasionally found far from water, perched on the flat-topped acacias.

They nest in trees.

Localities. Sesse Islands, Ripon Falls, Nambrizi, in Uganda; Kano and Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Pelecanus onocrotalus.

2 ad. 22.xii.10.

Two fine specimens of this large species were procured. The male, in fresh plumage, is a deep rosy pink. It had no excrescence on the upper mandible.

Localities. Lake George, in Uganda; Lake Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Pelecanus rufescens.

1 ad. 10.xii.10.

A single specimen of the small African Pelican was obtained. It is in good plumage.

It was not very numerous at the time of our visit to the western lakes.

Localities. Toro Crater Lakes, Uganda.

Nyroca capensis.

1-2 ad. 10.x.10 ; 25.x.13.

These Ducks were met with in great numbers on the lakes in the western districts of Uganda and on the larger lakes in British East Africa.

October birds are moulting.

Localities. Toro Lakes, in Uganda ; Lake Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Anas sparsa.

♂. 4.ix.10 ; 10.x.10.

A few pairs were seen and procured on the lakes.

Localities. Buddu and Toro, in Uganda.

Anas undulata.

♂ 2 ; ♀ 1. 9.x.10.

Many specimens of the Yellow-billed Duck were procured, but few preserved. A female, which had just finished breeding in October, is in heavy moult.

Localities. Toro Lakes, Uganda.

Anas capensis.

♂ 2. 29.ii.13.

This small Duck was plentiful on the lakes in British East Africa. They are excellent flyers and keep well out of range when on the water, but are fairly easily procured at flighting-time.

Localities. Lakes Nakuru and Naivasha, in British East Africa.

Anas punctata.

♂ 1-2; ♀ 1-2. 22.xii.10.

All these birds are moulting and are in poor condition. They were seen in large flocks and were not difficult to procure.

Locality. Lake district, Ankoli, Uganda.

Anas acuta.

♂ & ♀. 14.xi.13.

These birds occur on migration, but are never plentiful.

Locality. Lake Nakuru, British East Africa.

Dendrocygna fulva.

♂ 1; ♀ 1-2. 15.x.13.

Not very common; they were found breeding near Lake Magadi.

Localities. Lakes Nakuru and Magadi, British East Africa.

Nettopus auritus.

♂ 1-2. 4.ix.10; 12.v.06.

These little birds were seen in small flocks along the lake-shore and on the islands of Victoria Nyanza.

Localities. Buddu, Buvuma Island, and Kibanga, Uganda.

Chenalopex ægyptiacus.

♂ & ♀; nestlings 2. 3.vii.06; 30.ix.06.

A common bird on the lakes and swamps. It was frequently found along the rivers, and on the open plains when the grass is short and green. These birds are good tree-perchers.

Localities. Toro, Jinja, Lake Victoria, Uganda; Lakes Nakuru and Naivasha, in British East Africa.

Plectropterus gambensis.

♂ 2; juv. 1. 6.xi.10; 20.vi.13.

These birds were found breeding in the swamp at Lake Nakuru, in September. Quite a common species.

Localities. Kasaka and Jinja, in Uganda; Lake Nakuru, in British East Africa.

***Glareola nuchalis*.**

♂ 1-2. 31.vii.06 ; 17.i.12.

♀ 1-2. 17.i.12.

I cannot see any difference between *G. emini* and *G. nuchalis*. These birds were seen in pairs along the shores of Victoria Nyanza and on the Nile below the Ripon Falls at Jinja. They were breeding in January and June.

The eggs were deposited on the bare rock, usually in a fairly sheltered corner. The clutch usually consists of three eggs, of a sandy ground-colour, spotted and streaked with black or very dark brown. The birds are close-sitters.

Localities. Jinja, Buddu, and Kibanga, in Uganda.

***Cursorius temmincki*.**

♂. 2.xi.10.

A male in rather worn plumage was procured in western Uganda. Several pairs were seen on the plains round Nairobi.

Locality. Izinga Isle (nr. Buvuma), Uganda.

***Charadrius asiaticus*.**

♂ 1-4. 20.iv.10 ; 4.i.13.

♀ 1-2. 4.i.13.

A common migrant, found in considerable numbers on the open plains where the grass is short and not too thick. In the series procured in January, the birds were in different stages of moult, no two being alike; they vary from full summer to full winter plumage. The male, shot in April, is in summer dress.

Localities. Mpumu, and Jinja, in Uganda ; Lakes Nakuru and Elmenteita, in British East Africa.

***Charadrius pecuarius*.**

Charadrius varius Vieill.; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. i. p. 177.

♂ 1-2. 19.ix.06 ; 15.i.10.

♀ 1-2. 4.viii.06 ; 19.ix.06.

Not very common ; a few pairs were seen along the north-west shore of Victoria Nyanza and Lake Edward.

Localities. Lake Edward and Buddu, in Uganda.

Charadrius hiaticola hiaticola.

♂ 1-2. 14. xii. 10.

A winter migrant, not very common.

Localities. Toro Lakes, Uganda.

Charadrius tricollaris.

♂ & ♀ ad. ; 2 imm. ♀ . 31. vii. 06.

The adults are in good plumage, the young are in first dress.

Locality. Buddu, in Uganda.

Stephanibyx inornatus.

♀ 1-2. 17. v. 10 ; 22. v. 10.

Not very plentiful ; found on the dry sandy plains and country where the grass has been burnt off.

They are noisy during flighting-time.

Localities. Kikoma and Nambrizi, in Uganda.

Defilippia crassirostris.

Hemiparra crassirostris (Hartl.) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. i. p. 184.

♂ . 14. v. 06.

♀ 1-2. 22. v. 10.

These birds frequent the lake-shore and the open country. They are not very numerous.

Localities. Lake George and Jinja, in Uganda.

Hoplopterus spinosus.

♂ 1-3. 19. ix. 06 ; 12. xii. 10 ; 13. xii. 10.

♀ 1-2. 19. ix. 06. Imm. 19. ix. 06.

Common on the flats by the lakes and on the open plains. The immature specimen is in partial brown plumage and is very worn.

Localities. Kikorongo, Buddu, and Lake George, in Uganda.

Hoplopterus speciosus.

♂ . 10. ix. 12.

Common on the plains, especially when the grass has been

burnt off. They are wild and very noisy at flighting-time. Their cries may often be heard during the night.

Localities. Elmenteita and Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Sarciophorus superciliosus.

♀. 10.xii.10.

A single example of this rare and interesting species was obtained. The chestnut of the forehead and crop is very much darker than in a specimen from the West Coast.

Locality. Kikarongo, in Uganda.

Lobivanellus lateralis.

♂ & ♀. 22.ii.11; 29.vii.06.

Not very common. A nest was found in August containing three eggs of a pale olive-brown colour, blotched and marked with black and dark brown.

Localities. Kabaleka and Buddu, in Uganda.

Ædicnemus ædicnemus.

♀. 17.i.13.

A pair was seen on the newly burnt land at Elmenteita; they were very wild and difficult to approach.

Locality. Elmenteita Plains, British East Africa.

Ædicnemus vermiculatus.

♂ 1-2. 21.vii.06; 20.ii.11.

♀. 14.viii.06.

A common species. Found nesting on the sandy shore of Victoria Nyanza and on the rocky islets below the Ripon Falls at Jinja, in January, August, and October.

Localities. Kabaleka Lake, Jinja, and Buddu coast, in Uganda.

Himantopus himantopus.

♂ 1-2; ♀ 1-3. 25.xi.10.

These birds were very common during the winter months on the western lakes and on the lakes in British East Africa.

Localities. Toro, in Uganda; Lake Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Numenius phaeopus.

♂. 19. vi. 06.

A single specimen was seen and obtained.

Locality. Buddu coast of Lake Victoria, Uganda.

Totanus pugnax.

♂ 1-3; ♀ 1-4. 18. xi. 10.

Hundreds of these birds, along with other Waders, were seen on the shallow crater-lakes. They were in various stages of plumage.

Localities. Western Lakes, Toro, Uganda.

Totanus stagnatilis.

♂ 1-2. 24. xi. 09; 15. xii. 12.

Exceedingly common as a migrant during the winter months. They frequent the lakes and swamps.

Localities. Kyetema swamp, in Uganda; Lake Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Totanus glareola.

♂ 1-2; ♀ 1-2. 18. xi. 10.

Always plentiful during the winter months, on the lake-shores and swamps.

Localities. Butiabwa, in Uganda; Lake Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Totanus hypoleucus.

♀ 1-3. 26. ix. 10; 19. vi. 06.

Occurs as a migrant, but is also a resident breeding-species.

Localities. Kyakasindula, Buddu, in Uganda; Lake Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Calidris arenaria.

♂. 8. x. 06.

A male in full winter coat and in good condition.

Locality. Buddu coast, Uganda.

Tringa subarquata.

♂ & ♀. 28. xii. 10.

Both in good plumage and condition.

Locality. Lake Edward, Uganda.

Gallinago gallinago.

♂. 17. xii. 12.

These birds are frequently shot along with *G. nigripennis*. They were especially common in swamp-country.

Locality. Lake Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Gallinago nigripennis.

♂ & ♀. 14. vi. 14.

Common at certain seasons. Found in swamp by rivers and lakes.

Locality. Lake Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Rostratula capensis.

Rostratula bengalensis (Linn.); Reichenow, Vög. Afr. i. p. 237.

The Painted Snipe is a resident and breeding-species in British East Africa.

Locality. Kyambu Swamp, British East Africa.

Otis melanogaster.

♂ 1-2. 27. ix. 06; 15. vii. 11.

♀. 27. ix. 06.

A common species in the game-country and acacia-lands. We have taken their eggs on several occasions. No attempt is made at nest-building, the egg is laid on the bare ground.

Localities. Bale (ur. Namasagali) and Toro, in Uganda; Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Balearica pavonina.

♂ 2 imm. 27. vii. 12.

Common. We have taken their eggs in June and July. The nests were built amongst the reeds in a swamp. The eggs are pale when first laid, but soon become a dirty brown.

Localities. Kano and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Actophilus africanus.

♂ 1-5. 14. vi. 06; 1. v. 10; 14. xi. 09; 17. v. 11.

♀ 1-2. 17. i. 14.

Very common on the shores of Lake Victoria. Young

birds do not have the silky yellow feathers of the crop well developed. The sexes are alike. Nests and eggs have been taken in June, from the shallow reed-beds at the lake-side. The eggs are a bright or dark ochraceous ground-colour, with numerous streaks and vermiculations in black; they are glossy and very pointed at one end.

Localities. Jinja, Kibanga, and Toro, in Uganda.

Limnocorax niger.

♂. 9. x. 10.

♀ 1-3. 14. iv. 09; 4. vii. 06; 9. x. 10.

Common in the reed-beds of rivers, lakes, and swamps. We have taken their eggs in February, March, and June. Nestlings are black with delicate flesh-pink bills with black tips, the legs are fleshy-brown.

A bird shot in April is moulting from the second to fully adult plumage.

Localities. Toro, in Uganda; Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Sarothrura pulchra centralis.

Sarothrura pulchra centralis Neumann, Bull. B. O. C. xxi. 1908, p. 45 : west of Lake Albert.

♂ 1-9; 14 imm. 2. ix. 13; 3. ix. 13; 27. ix. 13; 8. xii. 14; 17. i. 14; 6. xi. 14; 14. x. 13; 6. xi. 13; 14. x. 13.

♀ 1-4; 2 imm. 6. xi. 14; 3. ix. 13; 6. xi. 14; 3. ix. 13.

This large series includes young of both sexes. The youngest bird is very like a female in coloration, but is duller in every way, and the barring of the upper and under surfaces much closer; the brown feathers of the head, neck, and breast are tipped with blackish brown; the tail is chestnut barred with black. Young males of the same age are lighter below than females, and have the feathers of the back and wings spotted with rusty or whitish as well as being tipped with rusty.

Very young birds were shot in September, and moulting birds in October.

Localities. Mabira and Kyetema Forests, in Uganda.

Sarothrura bonapartei.

♂. 20. ii. 12.

This is an interesting bird. It is very much darker than *S. bonapartei* from the type-locality. The chestnut of the fore-part is deep; the throat is not pale. Two specimens from the same locality are alike.

It is a rare bird, frequenting the forests and forest-streams.

Locality. Kyetema, Kiagwe, in Uganda.

Sarothrura elegans reichenowi.

Sarothrura elegans (A. Smith); Reichenow, Vög. Afr. i. p. 287 [part.].

♂. 20. ii. 12.

This species is very near *S. elegans elegans*, but the brown of the foreparts is darker; the throat is not pale. The spotting on the back is paler and larger; in some specimens the spots on the wings are almost white. The spotting on the under surface is not so well defined, but is irregular and broken up. The bill is slightly shorter and deeper. A rare species.

Locality. Kyetema Forest, Kiagwe, in Uganda.

Porphyrio porphyrio.

♂ & ♀. 14. vi. 06.

Found in the dense reed-beds of the larger swamps.

Locality. Lwala, in Uganda.

Porphyrio alleni.

♂ 1-2 ad.; 1-2 imm. 17. vi. 06; 24. vii. 12.

The Blue Waterhen is fairly abundant in the swamps and reed-beds. A nest of this species was found in September. The eggs are a pinkish creamy-white with red-brown and greyish spots.

Localities. Lwala and Jinja, in Uganda; Kisumu and Lake Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Gallinula chloropus meridionalis.

Stagnicola meridionalis Brehm, Vögelf. 1855, p. 331: South Africa.

♂ 1-2 ; ♀ 1. 9. x. 10.

A common species, rather more skulking in habits than the European species. Resident and breeding. Specimen 1 has white on the throat, breast, and abdomen ; No. 2 has a few feathers on the abdomen edged with white ; No. 3 has a uniform under surface. All have wide white flank-markings.

Localities. Toro Crater Lakes, in Uganda ; Lake Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Fulica atra cristata.

♂ & ♀ . 10. x. 10.

Common, especially on the lakes in western Uganda.

Localities. Toro Lakes, in Uganda ; Lake Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Ibis æthiopica.

♂ 1-2 ; ♀ 1. 21. xi. 10.

These birds were seen in considerable numbers on the rocky islands of Victoria Nyanza. They nest on these islands and on the lake-shore.

Localities. Victoria Nyanza, Kasaka, in Uganda ; Lake Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Hagedashia hagedash.

♂ & ♀ . 14. ix. 06.

Common in the acacia-country, by lakes and swamps. They were breeding in October and September.

The eggs vary in colour from a pale dirty greenish white with pale brownish blotches and markings, to brownish olive with large dark brown blotches and mottlings. The young nestlings are black with greyish-black down.

Localities. Toro, in Uganda ; Lake Solai, in British East Africa.

Plegadis falcinellus.

♀ . 15. ix. 13.

A single specimen was shot in the swamp in the Nakuru district.

Locality. Lake Solai, in British East Africa.

Turnix nana.

♂. 4.v. 10.

This is not a common species. A few are occasionally flushed in the old deserted native gardens. This specimen is in worn plumage and is very pale.

Locality. Mpumu (nr. Kyetema), in Uganda.

Tantalus ibis.

♂ 1-2. 8.xii. 10 ; 1.xii. 10.

♀ 1 ; imm. 1. 8.xii. 10.

Fairly common on the lakes in western Uganda. The immature bird is in the brown plumage, and has a horn-coloured bill.

Localities. Katwe and Chambura River, in Uganda.

Anastomus lamelligerus.

♂ & ♀. 19.viii. 11 ; 15.vii. 12.

I was surprised to find that these birds are great scavengers. A pair visited the slaughter-shed at Kisumu every morning at 5.30 and sat on a tree close by, and waited until the killing and disembowelling was over. They then swooped down on to the refuse, accompanied by dozens of the common Brown Vulture.

Localities. Kabaleka Lake, in Uganda ; Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Leptoptilus crumeniferus.

♂ & imm. 19.viii. 11.

Common at certain seasons. Also a great scavenger.

Locality. Crater Lakes, Toro, Uganda.

Mycteria senegalus.

♂ juv. October 1910.

A single specimen, in the brown plumage of immaturity. Not at all common.

Locality. Ankoli, in Uganda.

Abdimia abdimii.

♂ 1-2. 21.xi. 10.

Seen occasionally by the banks of rivers and along the

lake-shore. They were seen nesting at Gondokoro down the Nile.

Localities. Buvuma Island and Kulwe Lake, in Uganda.

Ciconia ciconia.

♂. 17. xii. 12.

A large number of these birds were seen near a grass-fire on the Elmenteita Plains.

Locality. Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Ciconia nigra.

Several were seen, but none obtained.

Localities. Nakuru, in British East Africa; White Nile, in Uganda.

Phœnicopterus minor.

♂ 1-5. 22. xi. 10; 1. xi. 10; 11. ix. 06.

♀ 1-2. 21. xi. 10.

Plentiful on the lakes in western Uganda and on the larger lakes in British East Africa. These birds had nests in Kabaleka Lake, consisting of raised platforms of mud standing in the shallow water. Unfortunately at the time of our visit there were no eggs. A female specimen procured is almost pure white.

Localities. Kabaleka Lake, Toro, in Uganda; Lakes Nakuru and Naivasha, in British East Africa.

Scopus umbretta bannermani.

Scopus umbretta bannermani C. Grant, Bull. B. O. C. xxxv. 1914, p. 27: British East Africa.

♂ & juv. 15. ix. 10; 15. vi. 10.

Fairly common. Builds a huge nest of many compartments, composed of twigs, grasses, and reeds. The eggs are white, but become discoloured by the dirt from the birds' feet and feathers. They have been taken in June and November, and nestlings in June. These birds frequent the swamps, rivers, and lakes. They roost in trees, selecting a favourite spot to which they return every evening at a fixed time.

Localities. Buddu, Kyetema, in Uganda; Lake Nakuru and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Ardetta payesi.

♂ juv. 17.vi.06.

A young specimen, probably of this species, was caught amongst the thorny trees growing in the lake at Bugunya. Wing 120 mm.

Locality. Bugunya, in Uganda.

Erythrocnus rufiventris.

♂. 18.viii.06.

Not a common species. Frequents the trees and swamps by the lake-side.

Locality. Kagera, in Uganda.

Butorides atricapillus.

♂ 1-3. 17.vi.06; 6.v.11; 4.iii.11.

♀ & ♂ juv. 17.vi.06.

The little Green-backed Heron was common in the trees bordering on Lake Victoria. Nesting-birds were obtained in June, and eggs in October. The eggs are pale greenish blue and small in size. The nest is composed of twigs laid loosely together. Young birds have the feathers of the mantle and wings heavily edged with pale rusty.

Localities. Buddu, Katai, Jinja, and Toro Crater Lakes, in Uganda; Lake Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Ardeola ralloides.

♂ 1-3; ♀ 1. 5.ii.11; 20.viii.06; 10.vii.14; 20.viii.06.

Fairly common. A young bird was shot in August. These birds are usually seen perched on trees by the side of rivers and swamps.

Localities. Rock Seb, Victoria Lake, Toro Lakes, in Uganda; Kijabi, in British East Africa.

Ardea goliath.

A fine male, in good plumage, was seen on the Nile below the Ripon Falls.

Locality. Jinja, in Uganda.

Ardea purpurea.

♀. 8. xii. 10.

A fine bird, in good condition. Not common. The Purple Heron frequents the shores of the larger lakes.

Locality. Kulwe Lake on Buruma Isle, in Uganda.

Ardea melanocephala.

♂. 24. vii. 12.

A male, in full plumage, with long head-plumes. Quite a common species. Eggs have been taken in June and July.

Localities. Kampala and Kyetema, in Uganda; Kano, in British East Africa.

Bubulcus ibis.

♂ 1-4. 1. v. 10; 6. xii. 10; 6. xii. 10; 6. xii. 10.

♀ 1-3. 21. xi. 10; 6. xii. 10; juv. 21. x. 14.

Common everywhere where the country is suitable. Every cattle "Boma" has its flock of Herons. Very young birds were shot in October; birds in full plumage, with good body- and head-plumes, were obtained in May and December. In one male the plumes are yellowish buff, in another they are decidedly pinkish. Birds without any plumes were procured in December and October.

Localities. Kisumu and Embu, in British East Africa; Lake Edward, Kazinga, Kibanga, and Jinja, in Uganda.

Egretta garzetta garzetta.

♂ & ♀, & nestling. 21. xi. 10; 14. vi. 10; 14. vi. 10.

This Egret is plentiful in certain districts, but scarce in others. The bird shot in November has good body-plumes, but those of the crown are missing. The male has a crest of 160 mm., the crop-plumes are rather worn, but those of the back are very long. These birds were nesting in June; the eggs are pale blue. The young bird still retains the downy tips to the feathers of the neck, head, and breast. Adults have a wing-measurement of 285 mm.

Localities. Damba Island, Lake Victoria, Kazinga Channel, in Uganda.

Herodias alba.

♂ & ♀. 10.vii.13 ; 21.xi.10.

Two specimens were obtained. The wings are 386 and 384 mm.; bill yellow, legs black.

Localities. Kazinga Channell, in Uganda ; Lake Solai, Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Vinago waalia.

♀. 16.iv.11.

The Yellow-bellied Fruit-Pigeon was met with in the Nile district. In habits it resembles the common Green Pigeon. It was breeding in April. The eggs are white and glossy. The nest was built in a low acacia.

Locality. Zombeki River, in Uganda.

Vinago calva salvadorii.

Vinago calva nudirostris Swains. ; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. i. p. 396 [part.].

♂ 1-6. 17.i.14 ; 29.vii.06 ; 29.vii.06 ; 7.xi.14 ; 7.xi.14 ; 2.ii.09.

♀ 1-3. 29.vii.06.

Found commonly in British East Africa and Uganda. They are present in greatest numbers when the fig season is on.

The nest in the lower trees in the forests ; the nest is constructed of twigs loosely placed together. The eggs are pure white ; two are laid. We have taken the eggs in February, June, September, and November.

In this series of nine birds all show a broad grey band on the lower neck, except in a young bird, where it is entirely absent.

Localities. Sesse Islands, Kyetema, Kagera, Mabira, Sezibwa, in Uganda ; Embu and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Columba uncinata.

♂. 10.i.12.

This bird, which is rare in collections, inhabits the tall trees in the large forests, and is difficult to procure. Its

call is a loud "coo." These birds usually go in pairs, and are very wild.

Localities. Mpumu and Mabira, in Uganda.

Columba guinea longipennis.

♂ & ♀. 20.iii.11.

An adult pair was obtained in western Uganda, the only place where they were seen. Wing 230 mm.

Locality. Kigalama, Toro, in Uganda.

Columba arquatrix.

♀. 2.xi.13.

The Yellow-legged Pigeon is fairly plentiful in the forests round Nairobi. These birds when freshly killed have a beautiful bloom all over the feathers, which is lost after preparation. The bird obtained in November had large ovaries.

Localities. Nairobi and district, and Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Turtur senegalensis.

♂ & ♀. 18.vi.12; 4.xii.10.

This is a common species in the scrub-country and round native villages. They are as plentiful and as tame as sparrows in the native quarter at Kampala.

A large number of nests, with young and eggs, were found in the scrub-country round Kisumu, all the nests being placed in low trees. The nest is a flimsy structure. Young birds are rusty-brown in colour, with heavy black bars and mottlings.

Localities. Mohokya and Kampala, in Uganda; Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Turtur capicola tropica.

Turtur capicola tropica Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb. xiii. 1902, p. 139: British East Africa.

♂ 1-2. 9.x.10; 7.i.12.

A common species, frequenting the scrub. Nests have been found in March, June, July, and November.

Localities. Mohokya and Namumira, in Uganda.

Turtur lugens.

♂ 1-7. May to July, 1913.

♀ 1-4. May to August.

Large numbers of these Doves frequented my garden. They had eggs and young in March, May, November, and December.

The young differ from the adults in being of a duller, dirtier grey, in being more ochraceous on the under surface, and in having the feathers of the mantle and wings edged with buff or whitish; the speckling on the side of the neck is entirely absent or only faintly indicated.

Localities. Kyambu and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Turtur semitorquatus.

♂ 1-2. 6.v.10; 18.xii.14.

♀ 1-3. 31.v.12; 12.i.11; 3.xii.10.

Common. Nests, with eggs or young, have been found in nearly every month of the year. One specimen from Ankoli and two from the Kivu district have dark grey heads and ear-coverts and paler grey throats; the under surface is very much paler than in typical *T. semitorquatus*. The wings are a lighter brown, and the under tail-coverts are pale grey edged with white. Wings 155-165 mm. in adult birds.

Localities. Buzeranjovu, Kyetema, Gondokoro, in Uganda; Embu and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Aplopelia larvata.

♂ & ♀ imm. 7.v.14.

The Green-necked Dove is not common. They were nesting in March, and young birds in first plumage were taken in May.

Locality. Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Chalcopelia chalcopsilos.

Chalcopelia afra (Linn.); Reichenow, Vög. Afr. i. p. 426 [part.].

♂ & ♀. 5.iii.14; 10.v.14.

These are quite the prettiest of the Ground-Doves. They

are fairly common, and were nesting in July. Young birds were collected in July and August.

Locality. Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Chalcopelia afra afra.

♂ 1-2; 1 imm. 7.xi.14; 4.v.12; 18.x.10; 24.ii.11.

♀ 1-3. 4.v.12; 21.ix.10; 6.v.10.

This is the common Ground-Dove. They are usually seen in pairs feeding on the roadsides or on the open spaces in the bush-country. Birds with blue spots, green spots, and bronzy spots on the wings occur together.

In the north of the Nile Province a pale form is met with, *C. afra delicatula* Sharpe, 1902.

Nests and eggs have been taken in May, and nestlings in February, and young in moult in October.

Localities. Magada, Sanga, Kyetema, Kyanja, and Busiro, in Uganda; Kisumu and Mumias, in British East Africa.

Tympanistria tympanistria.

♂ 1-2; 1 imm. 27.iv.12; 10.xi.14; 5.xii.13.

♀ 1-2. 3.ii.12; 6.xii.14.

This is a common species in forests and plantations. They collect most of their food from off the ground. Their call is a sweet sound, unlike that of other Doves; the first two coos are loud and prolonged, followed by seven coos, gradually diminishing in intensity and tone, so that the last is almost inaudible. Nests and young were taken in July. The nest is constructed of twigs loosely put together, and is usually placed about twenty feet from the ground. The eggs, two in number, are small and have a pinky-creamy tinge.

A young bird in moult from first to adult plumage, shot in November, is very like a female in appearance, but the crown and back still retain feathers which are tipped and barred with rust-colour; the breast and flank-feathers are also edged with yellowish brown. The wing-spots are indicated by dull blackish spots.

Localities. Mabira, Sezibwa River, Kyetema, and Kivuvu, in Uganda; Kyambu and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Æna capensis.

♂ 1-2; 1 imm. 8. x. 07; 15. vii. 12; 19. vii. 12.

♀ 1-2. 15. vii. 12; 10. xi. 10.

The little Long-tailed Ground-Dove is common in the scrub-country round Kisumu. It is less common in Uganda. A nest with two eggs was found on the top of an ant-heap, overgrown with weeds; the eggs are small, with a matt surface, of a creamy-colour. This was found in March, and young nestlings in June. Young in moult were collected in July and November.

Localities. Kyetema, Kalwanga, and Jinja, in Uganda; Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Numida ptilorhyncha major.

♂ 1-2. 14. viii. 09; 4. ii. 11; 14. ii. 14.

♀. 4. ii. 11.

Common in forest and scrub-country, along the wooded edges of swamps and rivers. Young birds were procured in March and July.

Localities. Kikarongo, Kyetema, and Mabira, in Uganda.

Numida ptilorhyncha reichenowi.

♂ 1-2. 20. vi. 13.

♀ 1. 10. xii. 12.

Numerous along the road to Embu in the Kenia district, in flocks of 25 or more. Young in first plumage were secured in June and July.

Localities. Embu, Nyeri, Kikuyu, in British East Africa.

Guttera cristata seth-smithi.

Guttera cristata seth-smithi Neumann, Bull. B. O. C. xxiii. 1908, p. 13: Unyoro.

♂ 1-2; ♀ 1; imm. 1. 15. ii. 11; 15. ii. 11; 17. i. 14.

The Lesser Blue-spotted Guinea-fowl is found only in the large forests. It feeds and roosts in small flocks of six to ten individuals, and is difficult to obtain.

Young birds in first plumage were obtained in March, and eggs in January. The eggs are large and pure white, with a pitted matt surface. We obtained an egg from the

oviduct of the January bird ; it was fully formed and ready for depositing.

Localities. Durro (nr. Lake George) and Mabira Forests, Uganda.

Pternistes infuscatus.

♂ . 10. vi. 13.

♀ & imm. 13. vii. 13.

I can see no reason for separating the birds from Kenia district under the name *P. i. keniensis* ; specimens shot in the Kikuyu district are just as ochraceous—in fact, the coloration is variable.

These birds are plentiful in the native gardens, where grain and sweet-potatoes are cultivated. They were seen in large numbers along the Forthall-Nyeri Road in British East Africa.

Young birds are much darker on the upper surface than adults, and are more marbled and are paler on the under-side. The bare throat is limited in extent and is dirty yellow, not orange and yellow. Both males and females call.

When flushed, these birds frequently fly up into trees and remain perfectly still until danger is past.

Localities. Forthall, Nyeri, Kyambu, and Kikuyu, in British East Africa.

Pternistes cranchi.

♂ 1-3. 26. v. 10 ; 4. ii. 11 ; 4. ii. 11.

♀ 1-2. 26. v. 10 ; 4. ii. 11.

These birds are found in the bush-country in pairs or coveys, but are never abundant. They are extremely fond of perching on the top of some prominence, such as an ant-hill, just before sunset, and calling loudly.

A young male, moulting into its second plumage, has the throat almost entirely covered with feathers ; it retains the broadly marked feathers of the coverts and secondaries, and also the pale whitish feathers of the under surface, which are broadly banded with pale brownish and possess a terminal black spot. Here and there on the breast, the

fresh vermiculated feathers of the second or intermediate plumage are making their appearance. In this intermediate plumage, which a bird assumes at the end of the first year, the vermiculations of the breast-feathers are not so dark as in the adult, but are broader: these feathers also have a broad, dark shaft-streak. The feathers of the mantle have dark shaft-streaks, while the black on the uppermost secondaries is most conspicuous and not confined to the inner web or shaft, as in adults, but extends to the margin of the outer web. There are no signs of rufous edgings to the breast-feathers. From observations made on *F. schuetti*, it would appear that this intermediate plumage is retained until the end of the second year, at which time the bird would moult into the full adult plumage.

Localities. Kalwanga, Fort Portal, and Toro district, in Uganda.

Francolinus schuetti.

♂ & ♀. 1.i.12; 16.iv.10.

Met with in the rough lands near native cultivations. It is a noisy bird, especially towards evening, when it will perch on some ant-hill or other prominent position and call loudly. They are very much commoner in British East Africa than in Uganda. They usually go in pairs. When flushed they usually make for the nearest tree. They are heavy flyers and easy to shoot. They nest twice a year; the nest is placed under a tuft of grass or small bush; the eggs are sandy to buff in ground-colour with pitted surface. They have very hard shells. We have taken the eggs in nearly every month of the year, but nests are most numerous from May to July and December and January.

Localities. Mpumu, Kyetema, and Kasaka, in Uganda.

Francolinus icterorhynchus.

♂ 1-2. 13.ii.10; 3.v.11.

♀ 1-2. 13.ii.10; 10.vii.14.

Two of these birds agree perfectly with Neumann's *F. i. ugandensis* from Mondo, Uganda Province. This subspecies was described from a single specimen, now in the Tring

Museum. Two others from the same locality as the previous couple agree well with Neumann's *F. i. emini*. These birds have wings of 172 and 186 mm. in males, and 162 and 170 mm. in females. Neumann gives 185 mm. as the measurement of *F. i. ugandensis*. I have examined his type and cannot, even with pressure, bring the length to this figure, but make it 182 mm. on the right and 178 mm. on the left side. I consider his bird to be the same as *F. i. emini*, and *F. i. emini* to be hardly separable from *F. i. icterorhynchus*.

A specimen obtained by Boyd Alexander in the Bahr-el-Ghazel, in the Tring Museum, has a wing-measurement of 185 mm. C. Grant, in the 'Ibis' of Jan. 1915, gives the wing-measurements of true *F. i. icterorhynchus* as 159–167 mm. Two specimens, collected by Seth-Smith at Nimule and Masindi in the Nile Province, agree well with Alexander's specimen in colour, and they have wings of 182 and 186 mm. respectively. Two specimens, collected by Ansorge in Unyoro, have wings measuring 176 and 177 mm.

The plumage of this Francolin varies so much according to season and age that it would appear doubtful whether the subspecies named can stand.

These birds were met with in the scrub-country and near native cultivations. Nests and eggs were taken in May and June, and young, of about two weeks old, in July.

Localities. Mpumu, Kyetema, Kasala, and Kampala, in Uganda.

Fringillus mulemæ.

Fringillus mulemæ O.-Grant, Bull. B. O. C. xiv. 1903, p. 30: Mulema, Uganda.

♂. 13. ii. 10.

Not very common, found in the scrub and cultivations.

Locality. Mpumu, in Uganda.

Fringillus uluensis.

♂ & ♀. 10. vi. 13.

A covey of seven was flushed on the road to Forthall. They were lying up in the long grass, and, when disturbed,

did not fly far, but, after alighting, ran for a good distance and lay close. I was able to walk right up to them before they again took flight. They were common in this locality.

Locality. Kenia Province, in British East Africa.

Francolinus hubbardi.

♂ & ♀. 3. ix. 13; 29. viii. 12.

This Francolin was common in the grass- and acacia-country, occurring in pairs or small coveys. They were breeding in June, and young birds were caught in July and October.

Localities. Nakuru and Elmenteita, in British East Africa.

Francolinus granti.

♂ 1-3. 10. vi. 13; 15. iii. 12; 20. iv. 11.

♀. 10. vi. 06.

Grant's Francolin was common in some localities and rare in others. They were found chiefly in the bush-country, in pairs or coveys. Their eggs were taken in May.

The sexes differ in colour to a slight extent. The bird shot in April is in very worn plumage, those in March and June are fresh and clean. They are noisy birds, calling freely just before sunset and sunrise, and are especially noisy just before a shower of rain. The call is an oft-repeated "kariach."

Localities. Kariba's Camp, Nile Province, and Kabulamuliro, in Uganda; Embu and Nyeri, in British East Africa.

Francolinus lathami schubotzi.

Francolinus lathami schubotzi Reichenow, J. Ornith. lx. 1912, p. 320: Uelle River, Belgian Congo.

♂ 1-5; imm. 1. 9. ix. 13; 20. ii. 14; 30. v. 14; 26. ii. 14; 9. ix. 13.

♀ 1-5. 20. ii. 14; 20. ii. 14; 20. ix. 13; 14. x. 13; 26. iii. 14.

A rare species, confined to the large dense forests.

Males differ from *F. l. lathamii* (Hartl. 1854) in having the cheeks and upper side of the neck light pearl-grey or pure white; the flank-feathers black with white spots, cordate or circular in shape. In *F. l. lathamii* the cheeks are a dull grey. In *F. l. schubotzi* the abdomen is dirty-white with black cross-bars, in *F. l. lathamii* white washed with brownish and only faintly barred. The spotting on the under surface is smaller and very much finer towards the neck; the spots are large in *F. l. lathamii*. The flanks are brown with white shaft-streaks, in *F. l. lathamii* brown with white spots. In this subspecies the under tail-coverts are black with white shaft-stripes and slight barring, black with white cross-bars in *F. l. lathamii*.

The females differ in much the same way as do the males, but in this subspecies the cheeks and side of the neck are invariably reddish brown, not greyish. The white spotting on the neck and upper breast is confined to narrow shaft-streaks.

Young males differ from adults in having the head mottled, the feathers being tipped with black; the chin and throat white; the sides of the head and ear-coverts brownish, as in females; the feathers of the breast and abdomen brown with white cross-shaped markings outlined in black; the flanks lighter brown with whitish shaft-streaks and faint vermiculations. The upper surface is strong reddish brown heavily marbled in black, the scapular feathers having an ochraceous shaft-stripe.

These birds go in pairs or small coveys, and are very shy and difficult to procure. Breeding-birds were shot in June, and young, of about a month old, obtained in September.

Locality. Mabira Forest, in Uganda.

***Francolinus nahani*.**

Francolinus nahani Dubois, Ann. Mus. Congo, i. 1905, p. 17, pl. x.: Ituri River, Belgian Congo.

1-3. 16.ix.13; 16.ix.13; 16.ix.13.

1. 14.i.14.

Another very rare forest Francolin, hitherto known only

from the type, which is in the Tring Museum. Dubois described and figured this bird in the 'Annals of the Congo Museum.' His specimen is obviously a young bird in the intermediate plumage. It differs from all my birds in the colour of the legs and feet, which are described and figured as being grey. All my birds, and three collected by Sir F. Jackson, have crimson legs. Young birds are similar to adults, except that they are darker on the under side; the spotting of the neck is not so distinct and does not extend on to the back of it.

The adult may be described as having the crown of the head dark brownish black, feathers elongated; posterior half of superciliary stripe black and white. Ear-coverts brownish black or speckled with white; cheeks, sides of throat, and neck whitish, each feather having pear-shaped terminal black spots, giving the whole a mottled appearance. Mantle and scapulars brown with black vermiculations and a black shaft-patch, in the centre of which the shaft is white. Rump and tail-coverts brown with longitudinal and transverse vermiculations; coverts brown with black centres, towards the extremity of the outer web there is a conspicuous buff spot. Secondaries black with irregular, transverse, pale brown markings. Primaries blackish brown with pale brown edgings to the outer web. Crop and breast-feathers black with two longitudinal, white, irregular stripes; lower breast-feathers white with central black streak, and narrow black edging. Flank-feathers black with irregular roundish white spots towards the margins of the webs; some feathers have white shaft-spots. Abdomen greyish black with whitish cross-bars. Under tail-coverts glossy black with a few buff spots on either web. Bare patch round the eyes crimson, base of bill crimson, tip blackish brown. Legs and feet crimson, toes black.

Found in pairs, usually in the company of Guinea-Fowl; it is shy and difficult to procure.

Locality. Mabira Forest, in Uganda.

Coturnix coturnix africana.

♂ . 28. xii. 14.

♀ . 24. iv. 13.

Sometimes plentiful. The male shot in January had very large testes, and was probably breeding.

Localities. Embu, Kyambu, in British East Africa.

Coturnix delagorguei.

♂ 1-2. 7. vii. 12; 22. vi. 12.

♀ 1-3. 7. vii. 12; 7. vii. 12.

Common at certain seasons. Breeds in May, June, and July, and also in December, but the season depends on the rains to a great extent. The males call incessantly when the season is on; the call is a loud piercing "twee twit," repeated five or six times at short intervals. The females make the same sound, but very low, so low as to be almost inaudible. When the breeding-season commences, the males become extremely pugnacious and fight one another; they do some most surprising high jumps when trying to avoid one another. If one bird gets a good grip of his opponent, he jumps about, shakes and worries his foe as a dog worries a rat. I have often watched these battles taking place.

These Quails lay quite large eggs; the colour varies from a sandy to buff or almost whitish cream with very fine to large raised black spots. They breed readily in captivity.

Localities. Jinja and Sio River, in Uganda; Kano, Nairobi, and Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Excalfactoria adansoni.

♂ & ♀ . 17. iv. 10.

The Blue Quail is not plentiful, but is widely distributed in Uganda and British East Africa. Small coveys are sometimes flushed in the grass-country.

Localities. Mpumu and Kyetema, in Uganda.

Circus ranivorus and Circus æruginosus.

One specimen of each was obtained. Not common.

Locality. Kyetema, in Uganda.

Kaupifalco monogrammicus.

♂ 1-3. 24. iv. 10; 7. xii. 14; 13. i. 12.

A common species. The stomach of one specimen contained chameleons, lizards, mice, and a grey sticky liquid.

Localities. Mpumu and Kyetema, in Uganda; Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Astur melanoleucus.

♂ 1-2. 26. vi. 10; 24. vi. 10.

Imm. 20. vi. 10.

Rather uncommon, they are met with in the acacia-country.

Locality. Kyetema, in Uganda.

Astur nyanzæ.

Astur tachirow nyanzæ Neumann, Ornith. Monatsb. xiii. 1902, p. 138: Uganda.

♀. 20. xii. 14.

Not a common species.

Locality. Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Astur tachirow.

♂. 7. vii. 09.

A fair number of these Hawks were seen at different times, but they are not plentiful.

Locality. Kyetema, in Uganda.

Accipiter tropicalis.

♂. 10. iii. 14.

An adult bird in good plumage. The stomach contained beetles and the body of a large skipper-butterfly, which I saw being caught.

Locality. Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Micronisus gaber.

♂ & ♀, & imm. 21. iv. 11; 28. xii. 14.

One male is in the intermediate plumage, the other is in the first or brown stage, the female is an adult.

I have seen this bird swoop at a trunk of a tree and fly off with a tree-lizard in its feet.

Localities. Kalwanga, in Uganda; Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Spizaëtus bellicosus.

♂ & ♀. 7.v.10.

Not very common. They are great chicken-thieves.

Locality. Kyetema, in Uganda.**Hieraëtus wahlbergi.**

♀ 1-2. 20.ix.09; 29.viii.09.

This bird is fairly common on the outskirts of forest and in the acacia-country.

Locality. Katai, in Uganda.**Lophoaëtus occipitalis.**

♂ & ♀. 12.x.07; 20.vii.12.

Seen frequently in the acacia-country.

A nest was found at the top of a Euphorbia-tree in July. It was a large structure, composed of twigs and reeds, and lined with leaves and bits of grass; fresh green leaves were added from time to time. The eggs were hard-set and were of a dirty creamy-white with red-brown spots and blotches.

Localities. Kyetema, in Uganda; Kisumu and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Buteo augur.

♂ 1-3. 27.v.10; 27.v.10; 7.ii.11.

A common species. Of the specimens obtained, one adult is in the black and white dress, the other in the pure black; both have red tails, more or less barred. Can these birds be dimorphic, or are they distinct species?

A nest of this species was obtained in September. It was a deep structure, composed of twigs, clumps of grass, and leaves, and lined with fresh green leaves. The clutch consists of two eggs of a creamy ground-colour with large brown spots and blotches.

Localities. Kutunzi and Toro, in Uganda; Kisumu and Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Helotarsus ecaudatus.

♂ & ♀. 9.iv.14.

Not common, but widely distributed.

A nest was found built in a very tall tree; it was very

large and well built of sticks and reeds, and lined with leaves. The egg was pure white with a matt surface, and very large. This nest was repaired and occupied during several seasons. When it was not being used by the Eagles a pair of Eagle-Owls took possession.

The female bird, which was shot off the nest, has the interscapular feathers almost white.

Localities. Kyetema, in Uganda; Elgon and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Haliaeetus vocifer.

♂ & ♀. 3.x.10; 3.x.10.

A fine pair, procured at Lake George; they are in full clean plumage. A pair of these birds nest in a large Mvule-tree at Jinja; the nest has been used for many succeeding seasons and is now a huge structure. At least two young are reared every year. The eggs of this bird are pure white with a matt surface.

Localities. Lake George and Jinja, in Uganda.

Milvus ægyptius parasitus.

Milvus ægyptius (Gm.); Reichenow, Vög. Afr. i. p. 609.

♀. 7.ix.09.

A common bird. A nest and two eggs were taken in September. The eggs are not very large, and are creamy-white in ground-colour with brown and greyish blotches.

Localities. Kiagwe and Toro districts, in Uganda.

Elanus cæruleus.

♂ & ♀ 1-5. 31.vii.06; 12.xi.14; 22.v.10; 14.xi.14; 5.vi.12.

Common. The stomach of one bird contained five mice and one small lizard.

Localities. Lugalambo, Kyetema, Kikoma, in Uganda; Nakuru and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Baza verreauxi.

♂ & ♀. 28.iv.14; 3.viii.14.

One specimen has the under surface barred, the other is spotted. Seen on several occasions, but not common.

Locality. Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Falco cuvieri.

♂. 14.v.12.

Not a common species. The specimen obtained is in full clean plumage.

Locality. Kyetema, in Uganda.

Cerchneis tinnunculus.

♂ 1-4. 6.x.12; 26.ii.14; 10.i.12; 10.i.12.

♀ 1-2. 10.xi.14; 29.xii.09.

The male shot in October is in full plumage, while the rest are in the immature and winter dress.

Localities. Kyetema, Mabira, in Uganda; Nakuru and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Bubo lacteus.

♂. 16.xi.09.

A nest of this species was found in November at Kyetema, and the parent shot off it. The eggs are large, almost spherical, and pure white. These birds were seen in some caves near Nakuru.

Locality. Kyetema, in Uganda.

Bubo maculosus.

♂. 7.xi.10.

Met with occasionally, but not common.

Locality. Toro, in Uganda.

Asio nisuella.

♂. 14.xi.12.

A male was procured from the reed-beds on the shore of Lake Nakuru. A common bird.

Locality. Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Pisorhina scops scops.

♂. 19.i.12.

This specimen was caught in a trap set for small rodents. It is quite distinct from *P. scops ugandæ*.

Locality. Kyetema, in Uganda.

Syrnium woodfordi suahelicum.

♂. 20. iv. 12.

This is a brownish specimen, with large white spots on the back, and is fully adult. I am doubtful whether this subspecies is a good one, but I have insufficient material for comparison. There is no doubt a great variation in plumage.

Locality. Kyetema, in Uganda.

Psittacus erithacus.

♂ 1-2; ♀ 1. 1909.

Common. Many were seen in the forests. They are difficult to obtain, for they fly high and swiftly. They are very noisy, uttering their shrill whistles when on the wing or when perching. Large numbers used to fly from the mainland to the Sesse Islands every morning, and return in the evening.

Localities. Jinja, Kampala, Sesse Islands, Mabira, in Uganda; Mumias, in British East Africa.

Poicephalus gulielmi massaicus.

♂. 15. v. 13.

The Massai Green Parrot was seen in pairs in the forest and the acacia-country. They whistle when on the wing and call loudly, but not often. They were nesting in June.

Localities. Kyambu, Londiani, and Ravine, in British East Africa.

Poicephalus meyeri saturatus.

Poicephalus saturatus Sharpe, Bull. B. O. C. xi. 1901, p. 67: Ankoli, Uganda.

♀. 17. vii. 10.

This is a very dark bird, with a pale bluish-green rump and under surface, tinged with emerald-green. It is in good plumage. These Parrots were seen in fair numbers in the game-country, where they nested in holes or in the thick parasitic plants growing on the tops of the acacias. They are shy birds and difficult to obtain.

Locality. Kikoma, in Uganda.

Poicephalus meyeri nyansæ.

Poicephalus meyeri nyansæ Neumann, Nov. Zool. 1908, p. 383: Unyoro.

♀. 13. ii. 10.

I have kept this bird separate, as it is quite different in coloration from the last. It is a smaller and greener bird, but belongs to the dark group.

These birds were fairly plentiful, but were shy and high-flyers.

Locality. Butikiro, in Uganda.

Poicephalus meyeri virescens.

Several were seen in southern Kavirondo and Lumbwa district. They were in small flocks, feeding freely on the native grain-crops.

Localities. Kibos, south to Lumbwa, in British East Africa.

Agapornis pullarius.

♂ 1-4; ♀ 1. 20. vi. 06; 27. vi. 06; 2. ii. 12; 10. ii. 12; 10. ii. 12.

This species was common in the Western Province.

Localities. Buddu, Toro, Entebbe, Lufumvwe, in Uganda.

Palæornis cubicularis.

♂. 20. iv. 11.

This adult male is in fresh plumage. It resembles other specimens of *P. cubicularis* in the yellow-green of the forehead, but lacks the grey on the posterior half of the crown and nape; the cheeks are a bright greenish yellow. The grey-blue collar is very narrow, while the salmon-pink is visible only at the sides of the neck, and is not separated from the black on the side of the throat by any blue line. The bird is altogether brighter than any specimen in the Tring Museum.

Locality. Ibrahim's Camp, Nile Province, Uganda.

Corythæola cristata.

♂ 1-2. 24. i. 12; 29. vi. 06.

♀ nestling. 20. vii. 09.

The Great Blue Plantain-eater was found in the large forests, in pairs or in flocks. They were very noisy. These birds are excellent hoppers, both on trees and on the ground. They build a rough nest of twigs, which resembles that of a Wood-Pigeon's, only much larger. One or two eggs are laid, almost spherical in shape, and white in colour. The young when hatched are covered with a fine, short, black, woolly down. The bill is horn-coloured with pale edges and a prominent white spike on the tip of the upper mandible and a yellowish base. The feet are black. Eggs have been taken in September and nestlings in July.

Localities. Bale, Kyetema, Mabira, in Uganda.

Musophaga rossæ.

♂ 1-3. 20.vi.06; 10.x.06; 10.x.06.

♀. 21.i.12.

The Scarlet-crested Plantain-eater is common in Uganda, but not in British East Africa. They nest in May, and also in October. The nest is constructed of twigs and is merely a shallow platform. The eggs are a pale bluish, and two in number; they are almost spherical.

Young birds in the first plumage are not so blue as adults, as the individual feathers are blackish with a faint dark blue wash.

Localities. Kyetema, Bale, Mpumu, and Mabira, in Uganda.

Chizærhis leucogastra.

♂ 1; ♀ 1-2. 19.vi.06; 19.vi.06; ? 1909.

The Yellow-billed Plantain-eater was seen in fair numbers in the forests. When displaying, the males ruffle out the neck-plumes and raise the crest, giving them a fierce appearance. The nest of this species is like that of the foregoing. The eggs are white and round.

Localities. Kyetema, Bale, in Uganda.

Gymnoschizorhis personata centralis.

Gymnoschizorhis personata centralis Neumann, Bull. B.O.C. xxi. 1908, p. 94: Kitangula, W. of Victoria Nyanza.

♂ 1-3. 15.v.09; ? 1909.

♀ 1-3. 15.v.09; 21.vi.12; ? 1909.

The native name for this bird is "Wora." There appears to be no difference between the birds from Uganda and those from British East Africa. These birds are not confined to the great tree-forests, but are found in the acacia-country. Their flight is undulating, consisting of a series of flaps and then a long glide with a gradual descent; this is followed by a few more flaps and another glide, and so on. When these birds are courting, they distend the throat in much the same way as do Pouter-Pigeons.

I found these birds wonderfully tame and easy to procure.

Localities. Buddu, Bale, Bwera, Nambrizi, in Uganda; Kano, in British East Africa.

Turacus leucolophus.

♂ 1-3. 20.iii.10; 27.iii.14; 10.iv.14.

Not a common species in Uganda, but quite common in certain parts of British East Africa.

Localities. Nakaina, in Uganda; Kakamega Forest, in British East Africa.

Turacus emini.

♂ 1-2. 14.xi.12; 12.i.14.

♀. 10.iii.14.

Quite a common species in certain forests in Uganda. One of the specimens procured has the infraorbital spot brown-black, not green as in other specimens; it also has the base of the lower mandible orange-yellow, and the shading on the neck and wings is bronzy.

Localities. Mabira and Namwave Forests, in Uganda.

Turacus hartlaubi.

♂. 27.xii.14.

These birds are fairly common in the Kikuyu Forest.

Locality. Kikuyu Forest, British East Africa.

Centropus fischeri.

♂ 1-3. 22.iii.11; 16.vi.07.

♀. 10.vi.10.

Fischer's Coucal is not a very common bird. It inhabits the dense reed-beds and swamps. It is skulking in habits

and remarkably indifferent to mankind. They are very destructive to the eggs and young of swamp-birds. Young birds have been collected in March, eggs from March to June and also in September. These birds feed largely on frogs, lizards, and locusts, and eggs and young of small birds.

Reichenow describes the type as having a sandy loreal spot and eye-stripe, but these characters are signs of partial immaturity. Fully adult birds have a blackish-brown upper surface, those with a brown or parti-coloured back are immature or assuming the fully adult plumage. I have examined a large series of these birds. The head and nape of an adult in freshly moulted plumage are a dark blue, which, when worn, becomes almost black. Reichenow's *C. nigrodorsalis*, stated to be a variety or hybrid between *C. fischeri* and *C. occidentalis*, is the fully adult *C. fischeri*.

Localities. Kyetema and Dwimi River, in Uganda.

Centropus monachus.

These birds were found breeding in a swamp in the Nyeri, Embu district, in June, where the nests and eggs were obtained. They resemble those of other Coucals. These birds are lazy and never exert themselves to any extent. I have watched them sitting on the top of some reed-stem, perfectly motionless, for some hours.

Locality. Embu Road, British East Africa.

Centropus superciliosus.

♂ 1-3 ; imm. 1 ; & nestling 1. 21.vi.12 ; 24.v.12 ; 22.vii.06 ; 9.x.10 ; 21.vi.12.

A very common species, found in swamps, on the outskirts of forests, and in the acacia scrub-country. Their call is characteristic and not unpleasant ; Jackson likens it to the sound produced by pouring water slowly from a height into a narrow-necked earthenware jar. Nests and eggs were taken in April and July, and in October and January ; young birds in March, May, and June, and again in October.

Nestlings are covered almost entirely with long quills, each of which is provided with a long cream-coloured hair, three-quarters of an inch in length. The young, when disturbed, make a hissing wheezing noise.

Localities. Toro and Bale, in Uganda; Kano and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Ceuthmochares aëreus intermedius.

♂ 1-7. 19.xii.11; 7.xi.14; 15.xii.13; 14.x.13; 20.iv.12.

♀ 1-2; nestling 1. 14.xii.13; 7.xi.14.

Several examples of the Yellow-billed Coucal were obtained from the forests in Uganda. In habits they are like other birds of this group. A nestling obtained in November is very like an adult in coloration, but is much darker; the grey of the head and neck being washed with olive-green, and the wings and tail are dark bluish green. The bill is horn-brown, the feet blackish.

Localities. Mubango, Mabira, Kyetema, and Sezibwa River, in Uganda.

Clamator cafer.

♂ 1-3. 15.v.10; 14.i.10; 19.xii.11.

♀ 1-2. 20.iii.10; 30.iii.10.

The Black-crested Cuckoo was met with in the scrub and acacia country, in pairs or in small parties.

Young birds in first plumage were shot in November.

Birds from Uganda, on the whole, are smaller than those from further south. Two specimens have almost uniform black throats.

Localities. Nakaina, Bwera, Kyetema, and Harubale, in Uganda.

Clamator glandarius.

♀ 1-2. 25.vii.12; 18.v.10.

These birds were seen in pairs in the scrub-country. They are noisy creatures.

Localities. Gondokoro, in Uganda; Kano, in British East Africa.

***Cercococcyx mechowii*.**

♂ 1-3. 10.xi.14; 3.xi.13; 5.ix.13.

The adult specimens of Mechow's Long-tailed Cuckoo were obtained in the dense forest. My collector, who procured them, states that they go in pairs or singly, and that they are very timid, making off at once if they see one approaching. It is a rare bird.

Localities. Sezibwa River, Mabira, and Kasala Forest, in Uganda.

***Cuculus mabiræ*.**

Cuculus mabiræ van Someren, Bull. B. O. C. xxxv. 1915, p. 116: Kasala Forest, Uganda.

♂ 1-2. 24.vi.14 (*type of the species*); —.viii.11.

This species is midway between *C. jacksoni* and *C. gabonensis*, specimens of which were obtained. It differs from *C. jacksoni* in not being heavily barred with black on the underside, and in having a much paler chestnut throat and crop. The tail is blue-black, the centre feathers being uniform or with minute white spots on the midrib, the outer feathers with white spots on the midrib and on the inner web. The inner webs of the primaries have large ill-defined white spots. The ear-coverts are light chestnut. Wing measures 179 to 180 mm., tail 173-175 (skin).

This is a forest-bird, keeping to the thick undergrowth and trees. There was one specimen of this bird in the Tring Museum, collected by Hughes in the Mabira Forest.

Localities. Kasala and Mabira Forest, in Uganda.

***Cuculus jacksoni*.**

♂. 19.viii.11.

An adult in almost full plumage. A rare forest-species.

Locality. Mabira Forest, in Uganda.

***Cuculus clamosus*.**

♂ 1-2. 28.xi.14; 30.xii.14.

One specimen is unfortunately damaged. The series in the Tring Museum shows a great variation in plumage, from

an almost uniform black bird to those with barred under surfaces and throats washed with chestnut.

Localities. Nairobi, in British East Africa; Kyetema, in Uganda.

Cuculus solitarius.

♂ 1-4. 26. iv. 10; 26. iv. 10; 20. iii. 10; 27. vii. 09.

♀ 1-2; nestlings 1-2; imm. 1-2. 6. x. 14; 7. xi. 14; 30. vi. 12; 25. vi. 10; 5. v. 14.

This is the commonest Cuckoo in Uganda, next to *C. canorus* (when this latter is on migration). It is a noisy bird, and during the breeding-season becomes a nuisance, because of its incessant call. It inhabits the more open wooded country, plantations, and scrub-lands. We have taken their eggs in February, May, and July, and young in May and June, from the nests of *Moiacilla vidua*, *Pycnonotus micrus*, *P. barbatus minor*, and *Bleda flavigula*.

Localities. Sezibwa River, Mabira, Kyetema, Kivuvu, and Nakaina, in Uganda.

Cuculus canorus.

♂ & ♀. From July to February, 1906-1914.

A common bird on migration, always noisy when just about to migrate north.

Localities. Mabira, Toro, Kabulamuliro, and Kyetema, in Uganda.

Chrysococcyx cupreus.

♂ 1-6. 12. i. 12; 30. viii. 06; 30. viii. 06; 28. iv. 12; 20. vii. 10.

♀ 1-4, & nestling. 23. iii. 09; 30. x. 09; 15. xi. 10; 30. viii. 06.

The Bronze Cuckoo is extremely common. It is usually met with on the outskirts of forests, in plantations, and in the scrub-country. We took its eggs from the nests of *Tchitrea cristata*, *Cisticola cinerascens*, *C. ambigua*, and

C. erythrops. The eggs vary in colour, from pure blue to greenish blue or pinkish, with reddish-brown and greyish spots.

The young of this species is quite different in coloration from that of *C. klaasi*.

Localities. Kyetema, Butambala, and Buddu, in Uganda.

Chrysococcyx klaasi.

♂ 1-4. 4.i.10; 7.xi.14; 14.vii.12; 26.ix.10.

Not so common in Uganda as in British East Africa. We have found the eggs of this Cuckoo in the nests of the following species:—*Tchitrea viridis*, *Camaroptera tineta*, *Cisticola erythrops*. Young birds, when first hatched, are almost black in colour. They have been seen in January, February, May, and July.

Localities. Sezibwa River, Kyetema, Jinja, in Uganda; Kano and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Metallococcyx smaragdineus.

♂ 1-4. 7.x.14; 20.vi.14; 3.iii.12; 15.x.14.

♀. 7.v.14.

Not very common. They were seen in the more open forests and wood-lands. We have not taken their eggs, but procured young in May.

Localities. Mabira, Kasala, Namwave, and Mubango Forests, in Uganda.

Indicator major.

♂. 28.ix.10.

A male in breeding condition was obtained in September, and an egg of this species from the nest of *Campothera nubica*.

Locality. Mubendi, in Uganda.

Indicator variegatus.

♂ 1-2; nestling ♀ 1. 22.iii.12; 23.ii.11; 23.iii.12.

Fairly common. Eggs were obtained from nests of *Mesopicus centralis* and *Barbatula leucolaima*. A nestling was taken from a nest of *M. centralis* in February.

Localities. Kaina and Butunzi, in Uganda; Kyambu, in British East Africa.

Indicator pygmæus.

♀. 7. v. 14.

A single specimen of this small Honeyguide was procured in the forest. I am not satisfied with its identification; it differs from the description of *I. pygmæus* and also from any of the named species. There is one bird in the British Museum identical with my specimen; this was collected by the Ruwenzori Expedition in western Uganda. This specimen has been referred to *I. exilis*, from which, however, it appears to be quite distinct.

Locality. Mabira Forest, Uganda.

Lybius bidentatus æquatorialis.

♂ 1-3. 5. vi. 06; 16. vii. 10; 5. vi. 06.

♀ 1-2. 19. vi. 06; 29. ix. 10.

The Crimson-breasted Barbet was met with in the forest and scrub. Breeding-birds were collected in June and July. They nest in holes in trees. When these birds are displaying they expand the tuft of white feathers on the flanks and raise those on the rump.

Localities. Kyabalinga, Bale, Kyetema, Kasaka, in Uganda.

Lybius leucocephalus.

♂ 1-3. 10. iv. 11; 14. vii. 12; ? 1909.

♀. 14. vii. 12.

One specimen has the tail partly white, and is probably albinistic. These birds are found in the scrub-country and in old native gardens. They are great fruit-eaters, but also take insects and seeds.

Localities. Sio River, Kyetema, Toro, Tondola, in Uganda.

Lybius ugandæ.

Lybius tridactylus ugandæ Berger, Orn. Monatsb. 1907, p. 201: Nimule, Uganda.

♂ 1. 24. ii. 11.

♀ 1-2. 21. iv. 11; 22. iv. 11.

Not very common. These birds are found in the forests and native plantations.

Localities. Toro, Masindi, in Uganda.

Tricholæma ansorgei.

♂ 1-5. 4.iii.13; 10.v.14; 27.ix.13; 10.xi.13; 25.vii.10.

♀ 1-6. 14.x.13; 10.v.14; 20.vi.10; 21.xi.12; 2.v.14; 6.x.14.

Ansorge's Spotted Barbet was a common bird in the forest, more especially when the wild figs were in fruit.

When the males are courting or calling they expand their crops, so as to make the breast-feathers, with their long fine terminal hairs, stand out like an apron. To do this they raise themselves to their full height by stretching the legs and body and then gradually resume a normal position, at the same time puffing out the feathers.

Female birds are yellower on the under surface, and the spotting on the back is yellow, not green or lemon-colour.

Localities. Jinja, Mabira, Mubango, Kasala, Kyetema, in Uganda.

Tricholæma radcliffei.

Tricholæma radcliffei O.-Grant, Bull. B. O. C. xv. 1904, p. 29: Mulema, Uganda.

♂ & ♀. 15.iii.12; 10.vii.12.

Radcliffe's Barbet was not a common species. It was met with in the acacia-country.

Localities. Sio River, Kabulamuliro, in Uganda.

Tricholæma massaicum.

♂. 10.vii.10.

These Barbets were fairly common in the scrub-country. I noticed that they were very fond of white ants, and sought for them in the earth-tunnels which had been constructed along the stems and branches of trees; they would go systematically along all the branches, ripping the tunnels open in their entire length. They have a loud piping call.

Localities. Kisumu and Escarpment, in British East Africa.

Tricholæma diadematum.

♂ 1-2. 10.vii.12.

Two birds agree well with typical *T. diadematum*, but a

third is very like *T. gallarum*. These birds are found in the open forest and scrub-country, in pairs or singly.

Localities. Sio River and Kyetema, in Uganda.

Gymnobucco cinereiceps.

♂ 1-4. 5.xii.14; 24.ii.14; 13.v.12; 19.xii.14.

♀ 1-5. 3.iii.12; 7.x.14; 28.ii.14; 7.x.14; 3.iii.12.

The Tufted Barbet was fairly common in the forests, where it kept to the thick-foliaged trees. They are especially numerous when the wild-fig season is on. Birds in breeding-condition were shot in March.

None of my birds has the wing over 95 mm.

Localities. Namwave, Mubango, Kyetema, and Mabira Forests, in Uganda.

Buccanodon duchaillui.

♂ 1-8. 3.ii.11; 5.xi.14; 10.v.14; 5.x.14; 8.iii.12; 5.x.10.

♀ 1-3, & imm. 1-2. 10.vi.14; 14.ii.13; 17.i.14; 17.i.17; 10.vii.12.

This series shows great variation in the colour of the mantle from birds with almost no spotting to those with the spotting extending well on to the nape, so I have retained Cassin's name for them all.

Young birds in first plumage were obtained in January and in July, and nests were found in February.

Localities. Mabira, Namwave, Mubango, Mpumu, and Kivuvu Forests, in Uganda; Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Barbatula scolopacea aloysii.

Xylobucco aloysii Salvadori, Boll. Mus. Torino, xxi. no. 542, 1906, p. 2: Uganda.

♂ 1-3. 16.xi.09; 14.x.13; 27.xii.11.

♀ 1-4. 7.v.14; 27.xii.11; 27.xii.11; 27.ix.12.

This small Green Barbet frequents the forest, scrub, and acacia country, and is fairly common in gardens. Nests have been found in May and December. These birds creep along branches in the same manner as Tree-creepers do; they nest in natural or excavated holes in trees.

Localities. Mabira, Kyetema, and Kabamba, in Uganda.

Barbatula nyanzæ.

Barbatula leucolaima nyanzæ Neumann, J. Ornith. 1907, p. 347: Uganda.

♂ & ♀. 30. xii. 11.

The little Yellow-rumped Barbet was found in the old native plantations and gardens. Several pairs were seen feeding in a ficus-tree. They were breeding in May and December.

Locality. Kyetema, in Uganda.

***Barbatula jacksoni.* (Plate V.)**

♂ & ♀. 17. vi. 13; 17. vi. 13.

Jackson's Grey-throated Barbet was a common species in British East Africa, inhabiting the open forests and plantations. It nested regularly in my garden in Nairobi. The nesting-hole was usually excavated in some soft decaying tree-trunk or end of a broken branch. There is little or no lining, merely a few bits of wood-pulp. The eggs are white. I have taken the egg of *Indicator major* from one of these nests.

The birds use these nesting-holes for roosting-places during the off-season. They feed largely on insects and soft fruit.

Localities. Nairobi, Kyambu Escarpment, in British East Africa.

Barbatula subsulphurea.

♂ 1-2. 17. i. 14; 14. viii. 13.

♀ 1-3. 17. i. 14; 17. vi. 13; 7. ii. 14.

These little Barbets are common in the forest, where their loud note can be heard very frequently. They nest in holes in tree-stems and branches; the eggs are white.

The nesting-season is, apparently, May to June, and again in December and January.

Localities. Mabira, Kyetema, and Namwave Forests, in Uganda.



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BARBATULA JACKSONI.

Barbatula centralis centralis.

♂ 1-3. 18.iii.12; 17.xii.12.

This little species is very uncommon, and is found in the forests.

Localities. Nakaina and Businga, in Uganda.

Trachyphonus arnaudi.

♂ & ♀. 22.iv.11.

A pair in good plumage. They were seen in the acacia-country. They are in breeding-condition.

Locality. Toro, in Uganda.

Trachylæmus elgonensis.

♂ 1-5. 9.ix.13; 14.x.13; 17.i.14; 14.i.14; 7.xi.14.

♀ 1-5. 9.ix.13; 7.x.13; 7.x.13; 19.x.13; 19.x.13.

The Yellow-billed Crimson-headed Barbet was fairly plentiful in the forests. Three females shot in September are in very worn plumage, and are probably sitting-birds. The ovaries were large. One male has two large white spots on the uppermost secondaries; it is in moult about the head.

Localities. Mubango, Mabira, Nazigo, and Bugoma Forests, in Uganda.

Dendromus caroli.

♀. 20.x.13.

A female in good plumage of this West African species was shot in the forest. It is an adult, and was the only one seen.

Locality. Bugoma Forest, in Uganda.

Dendromus herberti.

Dendromus herberti Alexander, Bull. B. O. C. xxi. 1908, p. 89: Ubanghi River, Belgian Congo.

♀ 1-2. 12.iv.14; 20.v.14.

Two specimens in good plumage of this rare Woodpecker were obtained in the dense forest. I believe the adult male is still unknown!

Locality. Mabira Forest, in Uganda.

Dendromus nubicus.

♂ 1-2. 18. vi. 06; 17. xi. 13.

♀ 1-3. 15. v. 12; 18. iii. 12; 31. xii. 12.

These birds were fairly common in the acacia-country and forest. They are noisy and shy, though very inquisitive birds. Nests and eggs were obtained in June and July, and young in November.

Localities. Lawala and Kabulamuliro, in Uganda; Kisumu and Londiani, in British East Africa.

Mesopicus goertæ centralis.

♂ & ♀. . 17. v. 10; 20. vii. 06.

These birds were found breeding in May, June, and July, when eggs and young were obtained. In one nest there was an egg of a Honey-guide. The eggs are white.

Localities. Mawakota, Kikoma, in Uganda.

Mesopicus xantholophus.

♀. 15. v. 14.

This western species was collected in Uganda proper in the forest. It was the only specimen seen.

Locality. Kasala Forest, in Uganda.

Dendropicus lafresnayei.

♂ & ♀, and imm. 19. ii. 12; 15. iii. 12; 9. i. 12.

This little Red-naped Woodpecker was found in the more open forest and acacia country. It was not common.

A young bird just from the nest was shot in February, and another taken in June. Birds in this stage are very difficult to distinguish from young *D. pæcilolæmus*.

Localities. Kyetema and Kabulamuliro, in Uganda.

Dendropicus pæcilolæmus.

♂ & ♀, and imm. 20. vii. 09; 19. ii. 14; 19. ii. 14.

Found in the open forests and plantations. This species is frequently mistaken for the preceding, but can be at once distinguished by its almost uniform under surface.

Birds were nesting in a hollow tree in March. Young were obtained in February. Here, also, the young can only be distinguished from young *D. lafresnayei* by the

longer bill and the absence of any coarse spotting on the underside; the upper surfaces are alike. In young males the nape is a deep brownish black, with a few red feathers forming a triangular spot on the hind part of the crown.

Localities. Kabamba and Kyetema, in Uganda.

Colius leucotis affinis.

♂ 1-5. 28.v.06; 14.viii.06; 8.ii.10; 30.i.12; 16.viii.06.

♀. 3.i.12, and nestlings.

These birds are common. They apparently nest during every month of the year. Their nests are constructed of twigs and rootlets and fibre, and lined with fine fibre and leaves of the wild asparagus; this inner lining is renewed from time to time, so that the inside and the rim are always green. The eggs are white, with a matt surface.

Young nestlings are curious-looking creatures, flesh-pink in colour, with greenish bills, bluish skin over the eyes, reddish feet, and orange-coloured mouths.

In naming these birds I went over the whole series. I think too many subspecies have been recognised.

Localities. Mahokya, Bale, Kyetema, and Jinja, in Uganda.

Apaloderma narina.

♂ 1-5. 28.ii.12; 10.iii.13; 9.iv.12; 10.iii.14; 27.ix.13.

This bird is found in the forests and in the heavily-timbered acacia-country. The intensity of the red under-surface varies in individuals from a deep crimson to a pale pinkish, with white under tail-coverts.

A bird moulting from first to second plumage was shot in March.

Localities. Namwave and Mabira Forests, in Uganda.

Coracias caudatus.

♂ 1-2. 15.iii.10; 21.vii.12.

♀. 21.vii.12.

The Long-tailed Roller is common. Birds were found

breeding in March and June. Young birds were taken in October.

These Rollers have a peculiar odour, very like curry-powder. They feed largely on locusts, grasshoppers, butterflies, and other insects, and I have seen them catch and eat small finches and lizards.

Localities. Butikiro, in Uganda; Kano and Embu, in British East Africa.

Eurystomus afer.

♂ & ♀. 2.vii.09.

These birds are typical *E. afer*, having intensely violet-blue cheeks and ear-coverts. Occasionally seen in pairs.

Locality. Nabugabo, in Uganda.

Eurystomus afer rufobuccalis.

♂ 1-3. 5.xi.09; 8.iii.12; 17.iv.11.

Breeding birds were shot in March, and eggs taken from their nesting-hole in a decaying tree. In these birds the purple is confined to the throat and under-surface, and does not extend on to the cheeks.

Locality. Kabulamuliro, Toro, and Kagera, in Uganda.

Eurystomus gularis neglectus.

Eurystomus gularis neglectus Neumann, Orn. Monatsb. xvi. 1908, p. 28: Angola.

♂ & ♀. 10.iii.14.

A fine pair of these western birds in full fresh plumage was obtained on the outskirts of the forest. They agree perfectly with birds from the typical locality. The upper tail-coverts are blue and the central tail-feathers dark blue.

Locality. Mabira Forest, in Uganda.

Bucorvus cafer.

A small flock was seen by the Ravine road in a forest-clearing; one was obtained, but it was not injured badly, so was kept alive and is doing well in confinement.

Locality. Ravine, in British East Africa.

Bycanistes subquadratus.

Bycanistes subcylindricus (Scl.) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. ii. p. 241 [part.].

♂. 30. v. 10.

A fully adult male. Many of these birds were seen in the larger forests in Uganda. They are noisy and heavy flyers.

The harsh call of this species is one of the commonest sounds in the great forests. We have seen their nesting-holes on several occasions, but have not taken the eggs.

Localities. Mabira and Kyetema Forests, Uganda.

Lophoceros fasciatus.

♂. ?. vii. 09.

This is a young bird in the brown stage ; a few black feathers are appearing on the mantle. Fairly common.

Locality. Kyetema, in Uganda.

Lophoceros melanoleucus suahelicus.

Lophoceros melanoleucus suahelicus Neumann, J. Ornith. 1905, p. 187: Morogoro, German E. Africa.

♂ & ♀. 22. xii. 11 ; 17. xii. 13.

These birds are usually found in the forests, but are occasionally seen in the acacia-country.

Localities. Kyetema, in Uganda ; Ravine, in British East Africa.

Lophoceros nasutus.

♂ 1-2. 19. viii. 10 ; 20. vii. 09.

♀. 7. v. 10.

An adult male and two young birds. These birds are excellent acrobats : I have watched them do some surprising twists while endeavouring to obtain fruit from the end of a slender branch. We saw these birds in couples during the off-season. They have a peculiar whining note, which is uttered in an upright position.

Localities. Kyetema and Nambrizi Plains, in Uganda.

Halcyon chelicuti.

♂ 1-4. 1. v. 12 ; 23. vi. 06 ; 19. ii. 09 ; 22. x. 10.

This is a common species, and is found in the dry acacia-country. It feeds largely on grasshoppers and beetles, and is frequently seen in the neighbourhood of cattle. It nests in holes in trees. Nests were found in June and July, also in January and February.

Localities. Buziranjuvo, Sesse Islands, Kyetema, and Buddu, in Uganda.

***Halcyon leucocephalus.* (Plate VI.)**

Halcyon semicæruleus (Forsk.) ; Reichenow, Vög. Afr. ii. p. 276.

♂. 20. vi. 12.

Imm. 1-2. 10. vi. 12 ; 20. vi. 12.

♀ 1-2. 22. vi. 12 ; 20. vii. 12.

The Brown-bellied Kingfisher was found most frequently at great distances from water. One pair, which had their nest in a bank close to the lake-shore, fed entirely on grasshoppers, which they captured in the vicinity of the nest or farther inland.

A pair frequently came to my garden at Nairobi, also at Nakuru. All the nests that I have found have been in banks of earth, none in holes in trees. The eggs are pure white with a glossy surface. Young nestlings in the quill and feather stage are very dark brownish grey on the crown ; the nape is sandy, and the back and wing-coverts, as far as grown, are dull black. The tips of the secondaries and primaries, which are showing, are deep blue. The rump and tail are a dirty blue ; the chin is white ; the throat, and the rest of the under-surface, is sandy, inclining to pale brown on the flanks and under tail-coverts ; these surfaces, with the exception of the under tail-coverts, are lightly barred with black. A young bird, a fortnight older and just out of the nest, has the head paler grey with a slight brownish wash ; the forehead and lores sandy ; the ear-coverts and cheeks sandy barred with black ; the mantle and wing-coverts dull black, and the blue of the primaries,



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HALCYON LEUCOCEPHALUS.

secondaries, rump, and tail brighter blue. The chin and throat are pure white; the crop-band, breast, and abdomen pale sandy, the two former barred with black; the flanks and under tail-coverts pale brown. The beaks of both birds are dark horny-brown with yellow tips.

Localities. Mabira and Sio River, in Uganda; Kisumu, Nairobi, and Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Halcyon torquatus malimbicus.

♂. 20. vii. 06.

This is a fine male in fresh plumage. Many were seen in the forest-clearings, but it is not a very common bird.

Localities. Bale and Mabira, in Uganda.

Halcyon senegalensis.

♂ & ♀. 22. x. 10; 1. vii. 06.

These birds were found by the side of water and also in the forests. Young birds were seen in March, and nests and eggs in May and July.

Localities. Mawakota, Bukurungu, Bale, in Uganda.

Ispidina picta.

♂ 1-2. 18. vii. 06; 23. vi. 06.

♀. 2. vi. 12.

This little Kingfisher was met with by the side of water and also in the dry scrub-country. The food consists principally of insects. One specimen obtained has dark blue cheeks, and is an adult bird. Eggs were taken from a nest in a bank in August.

Localities. Sesse Isles and Jinja in Uganda; Kisumu and Kano, in British East Africa.

Myioceyx ruficeps.

♀. 7. ii. 14.

One specimen of this rare West African Kingfisher was shot in the forest. It was in breeding condition.

Reichenow gives the distribution as West Africa, Fanti, Aguapim, and Jaunde.

Localities. Mabira Forest, Kiagwe Province, Uganda.

Corythornis cyanostigma.

♂ 1; ♀ 1. 25.xi.10; 15.xi.10.

Imm. ♂ 1. 31.vii.07.

The nests and eggs of this species have been taken by us in June and July, and nestlings in July and December. I obtained a fine series of photographs at one of these nests.

These birds live on a mixed diet, consisting of fish, frogs, lizards, spiders, dragon-flies, mantis, and grasshoppers. They are usually found by the side of lakes and streams.

Localities. Rusinga Channel, Sesse Isles, in Uganda; Kyambu and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Ceryle maxima.

♂. 26.vi.06.

The Great Spotted Kingfisher was met with on a few occasions along the lake-side and on the larger rivers.

Locality. Kegeru, in Uganda.

Ceryle rudis.

♂ 1-2. 10.ii.11; 17.vi.09.

♀. 10.xi.10.

A common species on lakes, rivers, and swamps. They were found nesting in August, September, November, and December, and again in June. Young birds are like adults in colour, but have the feathers of the throat and under surface edged with black.

Fuller notes on this species appear in our work, 'Bird-Life in Uganda.'

Localities. Buddu, Lake George, Lwala, and Victoria Nyanza, in Uganda; the "Ngong Ditch," in British East Africa.

Melittophagus oreobates.

♂. 14.xii.12.

A very common species in British East Africa. We found it breeding in a sand-pit in December, February, and July. They are noisy birds when hawking for insects, and just when going to roost. They are local migrants.

Large numbers frequent the tall trees in my garden at certain times of the year.

Locality. Ravine, in British East Africa.

Melittophagus lafresnayei.

Large numbers of Bee-eaters, which I took to be this species, were seen in the game-country north-east of Embu, in the Guaso Nyiro district of British East Africa.

Melittophagus variegatus.

♂ & ♀. 15. xi. 09; 13. xii. 09.

This species is not very common in Uganda. It was met with in small flocks on the outskirts of forests.

Localities. Mabira, Mpumu, and Kyetema, in Uganda.

Melittophagus meridionalis.

♂ 1-4. 20. vi. 12; 7. vi. 12; 14. vii. 06; 3. ii. 09.

♀. 15. vi. 12; 18. x. 14 (abnormal).

This is the commonest of the small Bee-eaters in Uganda and British East Africa. It frequents the scrub-country and outskirts of forests. One specimen, obtained on the Wabegengi River, is not typical, but appears to be midway between *M. oreobates* and *M. cyanostictus*, having the dark reddish under surface of the former, with the rest of the plumage like the latter; it, however, is very much bigger than *M. cyanostictus*.

Localities. Kyetema, Jinja, in Uganda; Kisumu, in British East Africa.

Melittophagus bullockoides.

♂ & ♀. 4. iii. 12.

This Bee-eater was plentiful at Nakuru at certain times. They were breeding there in October. There were over a dozen nests in a bank of a railway-cutting.

Localities. Nakuru and Njoro, in British East Africa.

Aerops albicollis.

♂ 1-4. 14. vi. 10; 13. ii. 09; 7. xi. 14; 20. xi. 14.

♀. 14. vi. 10.

A common species in Uganda and British East Africa.

They are noisy birds, especially when going to roost. Eggs were procured in June, from nests in a bank, and one clutch from a nest under an overhanging rock on the side of the bank.

Young birds in first dress were shot in June.

Localities. Sezibwa River, Mpumu, and Kyetema, in Uganda; Kano, in British East Africa.

Merops persicus.

♂ & ♀. 25.iv.11; 9.x.11.

These birds were seen in flocks on the Toro Crater Lakes. They were also met with in the Nile Province. They perched on the reeds by the water-side and roosted in these reed-beds at night.

Specimens collected in October are worn.

Localities. Fort Portal and Gondokoro, in Uganda.

Merops superciliosus.

♂. 3.ix.10.

♀ 1-3. 24.vi.12; 21.vi.06; 24.vi.06.

These birds were seen in fair numbers in Uganda and in British East Africa. They frequented the scrub and acacia country, and were in flocks or in pairs. In the Kano district they were breeding in May and June.

Localities. Gwamba, Kyetema, Mpumu, in Uganda; Kano, in British East Africa.

Merops nubicus.

♂ 1-3; ♀ 1-3. 24.iv.11; 3.ii.09.

All these specimens of the Rosy Bee-eater are in worn condition, no doubt as the result of the breeding-season, for there were many young birds in first plumage in the flocks. Some of the adults were moulting.

Locality. Gondokoro, in Uganda.

Upupa senegalensis.

♂ 1-2. 7.x.14; 12.vii.10.

These birds have no white between the black and rufous of the crest, and the primaries are banded with white.

Localities. Kyetema, in Uganda; Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Upupa africana.

♂ & ♀, and imm.; ♂ 1. 15. v. 07; 12. x. 14; 12. x. 14.

This species has a wide distribution (*vide* C. Grant, 'Ibis,' 1915, p. 279). They frequent the scrub and acacia country, and are timid. A pair with young in first plumage frequented my garden in Nairobi in October. They fed largely on white ants.

Localities. Kyetema, in Uganda; Embu, Nakuru, and Nairobi, in British East Africa.

Irrisor erythrorhynchus marwitzi.

Irrisor erythrorhynchus marwitzi Reichenow, Orn. Monatsb. 1906, p. 171: Wembere Steppes, German East Africa.

♂ 1-2; ♀ 1. 15. iii. 12; 15. iii. 12; 18. iii. 10.

This species was frequently met with in the acacia-country. They were seen in pairs or small flocks. There is a great difference in the length of the bills of the males and females.

In connection with Claude Grant's new subspecies, *I. e. ruwenzoræ* ('Ibis,' 1915, p. 286), it is interesting to note that in one of my specimens from Kabulamuliro, Uganda, the third outer tail-feather on one side is unspotted, and on the other side there is a single very small spot. In the other two specimens these feathers have one small white spot each.

Localities. Kabulamuliro, in Uganda; Elmenteita, in British East Africa.

Irrisor bollei jacksoni.

♂. 14. xi. 13.

Jackson's Wood-Hoopoe was occasionally met with in the forests, but it was not common. The specimen procured is moulting.

Locality. Mabira Forest, in Uganda.

Scoptelus pallidiceps.

Scoptelus pallidiceps van Someren, Bull. B. O. C. xxxv. 1915, p. 116: Kasala Forest, Uganda.

♂ 1-4. 14. v. 14 (*type of the species*); 22. vi. 14; 14. v. 14; 16. xii. 13.

♀ 1-4. 9. v. 14; 10. iii. 12; 14. v. 14; 9. x. 13.

Since describing this bird at the British Ornithologists' Club, I have received two other specimens, a male and a female. These birds differ from the female *S. brunneiceps*, with which they are likely to be confused, by being larger, very much greener on the underside, and by having the head very much paler whitish brown, the brownish colour extending well beyond the nape on the upper surface and on to the upper breast on the lower surface.

Immature birds are most likely to be confused, for they have the head much darker brown, and the bill the same length as in *S. brunneiceps*. My specimens in this stage are moulting on the head, and the sprouting feathers are very light whitish brown. Males have the wings 100-105 mm., females 95-99.

This bird was found in the forest, frequenting the tall trees.

Localities. Mabira and Kasala Forests, Uganda; Sio River, Mumias district, Uganda border.

Rhinopomastus cyanomelas schalowi.

♂ 1-3. 10. vi. 13; 27. vii. 11; 30. xii. 10.

♀ 1-2. 10. vi. 13; 4. i. 11.

This species frequents the open forests and the acacia-country, and is seen in pairs or small flocks. They creep along the branches and assume all sorts of curious positions when attempting to catch some elusive insect. They are able to descend a tree-trunk head downwards.

Young birds were procured in June.

Localities. Fort Portal, Mohokya, and Kabaleka, in Uganda; Embu and Kavirondo, in British East Africa.

Caprimulgus frænatus.

♂. 17. xii. 13.

This rather uncommon species was met with in the stony and hilly region round Nakuru. They were frequently seen and heard just at dusk in my garden.

Locality. Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Caprimulgus fossei.

♂ & ♀, and two nestlings. 17.viii.06; 4.iv.11.

This bird is fairly common, and is a resident breeding-species. Nests have been found in the more open forests and in the scrub. The eggs are laid amongst the leaves or stones, according to situation, and are of a dirty pinky white with pale reddish-brown and greyish-purple under-markings, giving the whole a marbled appearance. Eggs were taken in March, April, and June, and young in April. Young in this stage are brown with numerous fine blackish cross-bars. In an older stage the young are paler in colour, the crown still retains the barring, but, in addition, has some blackish feathers, forming a line down its centre; the scapular feathers have dark centres, while the secondaries are black with brown bars and vermiculations; the under surface is pale sandy, slightly more brownish over the crop, and faintly barred.

Localities. Kyetema and Jinja, in Uganda.

Caprimulgus natalensis.

♂ 1-2. 4.ii.10; 1.i.10.

♀ 1. 25.vii.09.

A common species. Eggs were taken in June and August. These birds select a more open spot on which to lay their eggs than do the preceding species. We have found them on a shelving sandy bank by the lake-side, and on the sandy bottom of a dried-up river-bed. They are sometimes quite exposed, but more often they are sheltered by a tuft of grass.

These birds do not differ in any way from typical *C. natalensis*, from South Africa.

Localities. Kyetema, Mpumu, and Kabamba, in Uganda.

Apus shelleyi.

♂ & ♀, and imm. 1. 20.xi.13.

Shelley's Swift was seen in fair numbers flying over the scrub in the Naivasha district.

Localities. Naivasha and Nakuru, in British East Africa.

Apus streubeli.

♂ 1-2. 25.v.12.

♀. 25.v.12.

The White-rumped Swift is fairly common in Uganda and British East Africa. I have found them nesting in caves. Two of these specimens were caught on their nests. The clutches consisted of two and three eggs respectively. The eggs are white.

Localities. Kyetema and Jinja, in Uganda; Nairobi, in British East Africa.

[To be continued.]

X.—*A Note on the Emperor Goose (Philacte canagica) and on the Australian Teal (Nettion castaneum).* By F. E. BLAAUW, M.B.O.U.

In previous papers I have been able to give accounts of the breeding of different species of Geese, and I am glad to say that I am able to add one rare species to the list.

Two or three years ago I got a pair of Emperor Geese (*Philacte canagica*) from North America, and a few months later two pairs more.

The first year following their arrival the birds did not lay, but in the spring of 1914 one pair laid six eggs under a bush. The eggs were put under a common hen, and only one chick hatched, which came to maturity and is still alive and well.

In the spring of 1915 the same pair of birds laid again—a clutch of five eggs this time, which I left to the birds to take care of. The nest was made at a good distance from the water, and was a rather well-constructed nest for a Goose to make.

The eggs, when fresh, were yellowish white and of an elongated shape. During incubation the male bird was in constant attendance, and never left the female.

Incubation lasted twenty-four days, being three days